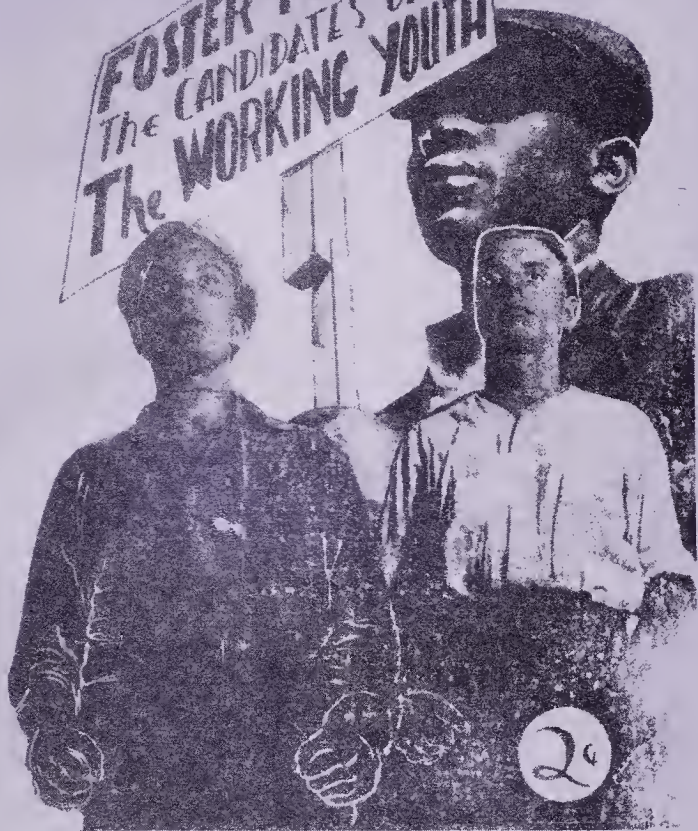


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The CANDIDATES OF
The WORKING YOUTH



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THE CANDIDATES FOR THE WORKING YOUTH

"Whom shall I support in the elections?" is the question asked by eight million young fellows and girls, who for the first time this November will have the right to vote in a presidential election. Millions of other young people still in their teens, altho unable to vote, are also asking this question.

The above question is not an easy one to solve by young Jim who has never before worried about politics. Not that advice is lacking. Oh, no! There's too much of it. When he buys his morning paper to look at the want ads or at the box score of his favorite ball team, he scans the headline over some new campaign speech. When he turns to the picture page, he is sure to find, alongside some bathing beauty or movie star, the picture of the candidate this paper supports. One day the candidate is shown fishing from a motor boat, the next day from a rowboat, and the third day, for variety he's standing in two feet of a trout stream.

If Jim's lucky enough to be working, his Republican, Democrat or Socialist boss tells him to vote for "the only man that will bring back good times". If he's unemployed, as most Jims are, the charity lady who determines whether the family has starved meekly enough to deserve some canned beans for relief tells him to vote "for the man and party that makes such kindness possible".

Plenty of Promises

When he turns on the radio to hear a new jazz tune so as to forget his empty stomach or the latest wage-cut, he hears some glib-tongued politician pouring forth a mountain of promises, the least of which include returning prosperity, work and beer, if elected.

If you add to this the fact that Jim's dad has been a staunch supporter of the Democrats for thirty years, and his girl Mary's old man a supporter of the Republicans for eighteen years, you can readily see that poor Jim is not going to have such a simple job of deciding which party or candidate to support.

And after all, does it make any difference? Why can't he support any old candidate, or none at all? Because Jim realizes vaguely that there is something wrong somewhere. He is dissatisfied and wants a change.

Jim Wants a Change

In the United States there are five million young Jims out of work. The largest number of these have graduated right from school into the army of the unemployed. 500,000 boys and girls are homeless waifs. Hundreds of them die daily in box cars, railroad yards and shantytowns. The Board of Health of New York City estimated a minimum of 22,000 children starving in that city alone. While adult workers get little relief, the youth are not even recognized as among the needy. They are told, "You are young and strong. Get out of here!"

No wonder that after three years of this, thousands of young people are broken in health, and when they should be strongest and healthiest are already warped in body and sick of soul.

And those working? In Connecticut, girls working eleven hours a day earn \$1.98 a week, according to the state Industrial Commission. In Pennsylvania, one out of every six youths who enter a mine are seriously injured every year. In the steel industry those working get only three days work every two weeks. In all industries wage-cuts has followed wage-cut.

On the farm there is also mass starvation. The much advertised American opportunity and free educational facilities are now recognized as a fable. In all parts of the country schools are closing down. Thousands are graduated from high school and university only to become part of the jobless. The thousands who go to school because they have no work, do so under starvation conditions never seen before.

Faces Winter of Hunger and Cold

Is it surprising then, that young Jim is interested in finding a way out of these conditions? He faces now the fourth winter of hunger and cold. That is why he is especially interested in the coming elections. He wants to voice his opinion of present conditions. However, whom to support? Hoover? Roosevelt? Shall he give Thomas a trial? . . . or shall it be the two workers' candidates, Wm. Z. Foster for President and James W. Ford for Vice-President.

It is the aim of this pamphlet to convince the youth that the latter candidates of the Communist Party are the only ones who represent and fight for the interests of young workers, farmers and students. The candidates of the various parties in one way or another symbolize in their own life and deeds the program of their parties. By comparing the lives and deeds of



Wm. Z. FOSTER

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE

FOR PRESIDENT

the Communist candidates and party with the others, we will show that only Foster and Ford point the way out for the youth.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

In the small town of Taunton, Mass., on the cold winter day of February 25, 1881, Wm. Z. Foster was born. His father, a hansom cab washer in a local livery stable, had been forced to flee from Ireland in 1870 due to his participation in the Irish revolutionary movement. His mother had migrated from Carlisle, England, where she had worked as a textile weaver.

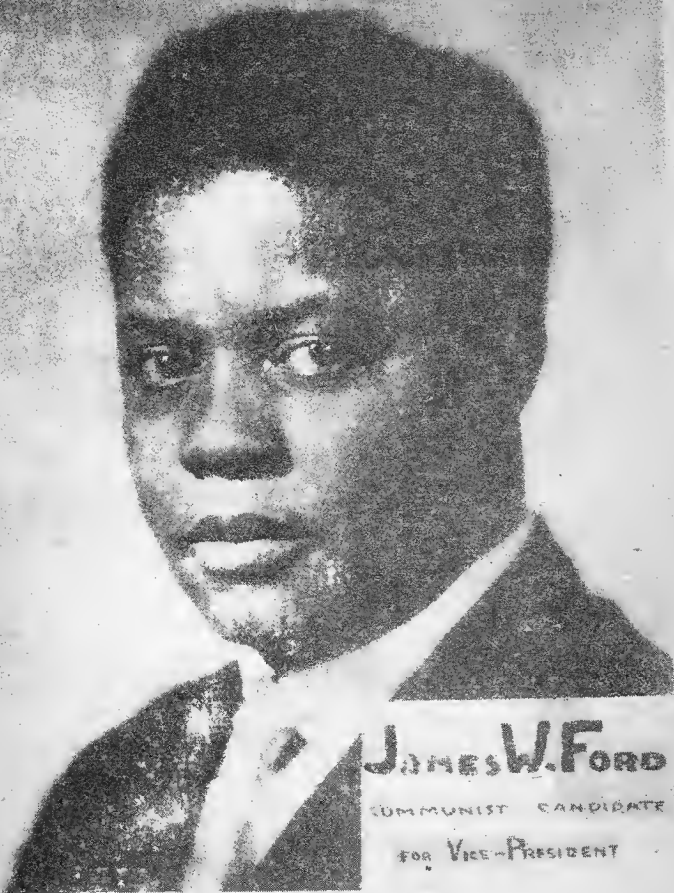
The new addition to the Foster family meant a new burden on the parents. Foster's father was a hard and steady worker, but it was pretty tough to make ends meet on the pay of a cab-washer, especially as young Bill was only one of twenty-three children.

Born in this environment, young Foster's childhood days were far from happy. When young Bill was six, his family moved to Philadelphia. The next three years in a primary school were the only years of schooling Foster ever had.

Work at Nine

At nine years of age, conditions at home demanded that young Foster find work. Within a few months young Bill found his first job in a stone cutter's shop. For the long hours spent amid choking dust, he received the sum of \$1.50 a week. At the end of the third year, so kind was his employer that he was paying young Bill a grand total of \$2.00 a week.

The 1880's were important years in the development of the American labor movement. These were the years



JAMES W. FORD

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

in which the American workers fought their first large scale battles, the most important of which was the national movement for the eight hour day. In 1892 at the time of the Homestead steel strike, young Foster altho only eleven years old, already instinctively took the side of the strikers.

In 1893 Foster left the stone-cutter's shop for a job in a large type foundry, now the American Type Founders. Here he worked for three and a half years. At the end of this period he was earning \$5 a week. While on this job, Foster participated in his first class battle by organizing a picket line around some scab-operated cars which were being used to break the strike of the Philadelphia street car men. The picket line was successful in stopping the scab cars, and young Foster went home that night feeling joyous over his first victorious battle.

Foster worked in various other factories for short intervals. He worked in wall paper mills, chemical plants and in a fertilizer plant in Reading, Pa. At the age of 19, Foster already felt the deadly effects of the many years of factory work, and was forced to leave the factory to avoid tuberculosis.

Joins Union

Foster then got his first job as brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1900 he came to New York City and worked as motorman on a street car. It was at this job that he first joined a union, the Street Carmen's Union. He immediately became very active in organizing the men. In this same year Foster also became a member of the Socialist Party.

Soon afterward Foster was fired for his active work in organizing the men. He then beat his way to the

west coast, where he worked for a while as lumber-jack and for three years as a seaman. In 1904 he joined the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, but dropped his membership when he stopped going to sea.

These many years of youthful toil in innumerable occupations give Foster his understanding of the conditions of the working class youth under capitalism. These years of childhood labor gave Foster his rebel spirit and deep hatred of the class which grows fat thru the exploitation of children and youth.

Altho years have passed since the days of Foster's childhood labor, today as then, millions of children are forced to work to help support their families. There are three million child laborers in the United States today. For this reason the Young Communist League and Communist Party demand in this election campaign: **ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOR UNDER 14; GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR ALL CHILDREN NOW WORKING AND FOR ALL CHILDREN OF UNEMPLOYED WORKERS.**

Early Days in the Labor Movement

Foster's record inside the Socialist Party is one of constant struggle against the labor fakers and their policy of selling out to the bosses. He realized that the workers could only win concessions from the bosses by struggle. His years of labor taught him to understand that the interests of the rich and the poor are opposite. It is to the interest of the boss to make his workers slave long hours for little pay. It is to the interest of the worker to work shorter hours for higher wages. Foster realized that shorter hours and higher wages could be wrested from the capitalists only by fighting for them.

Because of his struggle inside the Socialist Party, Foster was expelled from its ranks in 1909. He later joined the I. W. W. (Industrial Workers of the World) which was conducting a militant struggle for better working conditions in the west. Since then this organization has become reactionary. As a member of this organization, Foster was arrested and sentenced to six months in jail for participating in a free speech fight in Spokane, Washington.

In 1910 Foster was elected a delegate of the I. W. W. to the International Trade Union Secretariat which met in Budapest. Here he had his first open clash with the fakers of the American Federation of Labor who then unseated him due to his exposure of their reactionary policies.

After two years of close study of the European Labor movement, Foster returned to the states and resumed work as machinist's helper, railroad carman, and as inspector and air-brake repairer. His contact with the European labor movement had convinced him of the necessity for all militants to remain inside the A. F. of L. in order to fight against the betrayal policy of the leadership.

His Major Mistake

Foster, however, still suffered from what is called syndicalism. This is a theory which fails to see the need of working class political action and sees only the economic struggle. He did not realize that the state is the instrument of the ruling class, which with its police, jails and army, keeps the masses under the heels of capitalism. He failed to understand that without a revolutionary political party which struggles to wrest political power from the capitalist class, the

workers cannot emancipate themselves. He believed that the mere organization of the workers into trade unions would automatically lead to their taking power.

When the World War started, this mistake led to Foster's failure to take a revolutionary position towards the war, that is, to conduct a determined struggle against the war government. Instead, he intensified his work on the economic field, believing that during the war the workers had an excellent opportunity to raise their living conditions. Since joining the Communist Party, Foster has however been one of the outstanding fighters against bosses' war.

In 1917, at the height of the war, Foster began a drive to organize the packinghouse workers. Altho conducted under the name of the A. F. of L., this drive met with complete sabotage by the officialdom. Foster, Johnstone and a few other left wing fighters alone conducted the day-to-day work of organization. Altogether 200,000 packing house workers were organized. The unity of the Negro and white workers who joined and struggled side by side was the outstanding feature of the campaign.

This movement culminated in a strike in the Chicago stockyards. However the movement disintegrated due to the policy of the official A. F. of L. leadership, who not only betrayed the workers but made unity of action impossible by the policy of keeping the packinghouse workers separated in dozens of small craft unions instead of uniting them in one powerful industrial union.

The Great Steel Strike

In 1918, while still engaged in the packinghouse organization campaign, Foster saw the miserable conditions of the workers in the steel industry and the cry-

ing need for organization. He began to formulate a plan to accomplish this end. He understood very well that the organization of the steel industry, because of its decisive importance, would be a blow at the very heart of the American capitalist class. Precisely for this reason, he knew that such a campaign would meet the greatest resistance from the steel trust. Therefore there was the greatest need of the most careful planning and most decisive action.

At the A. F. of L. convention of that year, Foster, a delegate from the Chicago Federation of Labor, presented a resolution calling for an organization campaign in the steel industry. This resolution was adopted although the leadership expected to bury it shortly afterward.

Not so Foster. He immediately went into the drive full swing. At once the sabotage of Gompers, President of the A. F. of L. was felt. It had been decided to raise the sum of \$250,000 to conduct the drive through assessments levied at the million dollar treasuries of a number of unions. But it took Foster seven precious weeks before the tiny sum of \$1400 was forthcoming from the officials to start the drive.

A. F. of L. Leaders Sabotage Drive

This sabotage had immediate paralyzing effects. However Foster would not succumb. With full faith in the workers, he began the work of concentration on the Chicago steel area. This faith was fully rewarded by a most wonderful response from the workers. Everywhere locals sprung up like mushrooms, though not without the most intense struggle especially against the tremendous terror used to intimidate the workers.

In a few months, Gary, head of the steel trust, saw the power and depth of the movement. He began to

make concessions to appease the workers. He gave orders for an eight hour day as against the previous twelve. He gave four small wage increases. These bribes succeeded in fooling many workers outside of the Chicago concentration area, altho thousands realized from the beginning the reasons for the sudden change of heart on the part of Mr. Gary.

By September 1919, the month in which the great strike began, more than 250,000 steel workers had enrolled in the organization. The strike was called over the head of Gompers. From the very start, it was met with the most brutal terror on the part of the government and steel trust. Every force at the disposal of the boss class was used to club and drive the steel workers into submission.

After three months of heroic battle, the steel workers were starved and clubbed back to work. Had the organized labor movement rallied to its fullest extent to support the steel workers, this strike could have ended victoriously. However, even in defeat it gave the masses a growing sense of their power, of the achievements that are possible under militant leadership. It also threw a shiver of fear into the hearts of the ruling class, who for a period of time were forced to stop their wage-cutting offensive.

Lesson of Great Steel Strike

Today, when the capitalists in all industries by their campaign of wage-cuts have already lowered the wages of the workers by one-half, it is necessary to fight back as stubbornly as did the steel workers under the leadership of Foster in 1919. Only militant leadership and struggle can stop these wage-cuts. The Communist Party in this election campaign is the only Party that

comes out with the demand: **AGAINST HOOVER'S WAGE-CUTTING POLICY!** The Communist Party help organize the workers, in mills and factories to organize and strike against the wage-cuts.

The Russian Revolution

The successful Russian Revolution of November 1917 was a new beaconlight of hope to the toiling masses the world over. In the United States thousands of workers immediately gave their active support.

The Russian Revolution had a tremendous effect on the life and work of Wm. Z. Foster. After the steel strike he understood the need for a political party of the workers which could lead the fight against the government of big capital. He saw that the workers could only emancipate themselves by overthrowing the capitalist state machine and setting up their own power in the form of workers' and farmers' Soviets. He realized that organization on the economic field without political action and education of the masses, was not sufficient.

In 1921 Foster went to the congresses of the Communist International and the International of Labor Unions in Moscow. There he studied the teachings of Lenin and the Russian Bolsheviks and became convinced that only the Communist Party could lead the workers to their final goal.

Saw Difference Between Socialists and Communists

His study of the Russian Revolution at close hand immediately showed Foster the difference between the Communists and Socialists. During the war the Socialists had made themselves part of the war machine

in every country. Only the Russian Bolsheviks and a few individuals here and there fought against the war. Foster's previous years in Europe and his nine years' membership in the Socialist Party, had thoroughly disgusted him with the boot-licking policy of the Socialist leaders. He saw how Socialists, placed in positions of power in European countries, did not wield this power in the interests of the toiling masses, but in the interests of capital.

With his own eyes he witnessed the activities of the Socialists in helping the foreign imperialists conduct their intervention against the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, in spite of the famine resulting from the civil war and intervention, Foster saw the culmination of what he had been striving to attain—the freedom for the toiling masses. He saw the immediate achievements of the revolution—land and peace for the peasants, bread and peace for the workers. In this backward agricultural land, Foster saw the institution of the eight hour day for all workers, which since then has become a seven hour day. He who had toiled thru years of childhood, saw the abolition of child exploitation and the institution of the six hour day with full pay for all youth under 18.

Soviet Union Building New Society

Foster saw not alone these immediate achievements. He realized that in Russia there could be no more exploiters and parasites. In Russia, he who did not work, could not eat. This was the guarantee that a new society was being built, that the material and cultural level of the masses would rise higher and higher.

In later visits to the Soviet Union, Foster saw his dream turning into a reality. Today, the Soviet Union

thru its Five Year Plan of Socialist construction is building a new world, a new society. While the capitalist world is sliding downward, the Socialist land is climbing upward. Forty million workers are jobless in the capitalist lands. In the Soviet land there is work for all, nay, even a shortage of labor. While wages are falling to new lows in the United States, in the Soviet Union wages rise month by month.

These are the achievements of the workers' and farmers' republic that the American young workers must defend. Today, fifteen years after the formation of the Soviet Union, the imperialists of the world are more anxious than ever to destroy the Soviet Union. They realize full well that the existence of the workers' republic is an inspiration to the struggles of the workers and farmers the whole world over. They want to destroy the Soviet Union as a means of temporarily solving their own economic crisis, that is, their hunt for foreign markets. For this reason the Communist Party has as a cardinal plank in its election platform: **DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION!**

Foster and the Communist Party

The life of Wm. Z. Foster became indissolubly bound up with that of the Communist Party. Foster, as secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, continued his fight inside the old unions against the reactionary leadership. In 1929 this organization became the Trade Union Unity League. It began not only to intensify the work in the old unions, but to organize the millions of unorganized and unskilled workers, especially the youth, into new militant unions. Today, such independent left wing unions exist in the most

important industries and are leading the daily struggles of the workers.

The deep hatred against Foster on the part of the A. F. of L. and Socialist misleaders was shown in 1923 when an attempt was made to assassinate him as he spoke to garment workers in Carmen's Hall, Chicago.

Foster has had a leading role in every important working class struggle. When the present crisis brought mass unemployment, Foster and the Communist Party were the first to raise the demand for unemployment insurance for the jobless. For leading a demonstration of 110,000 unemployed in New York City on March 6th, 1930, he was sent to prison for six months.

Unemployment today is the biggest issue before the working class. 15,000,000 are out of work. The first plank of the Communist Party in the election campaign is: **UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE AND EMPLOYERS.** While the Socialist Party proposes insurance at the expense of the workers, we demand that the money for insurance come: 1) From taxation on large incomes, 2) Inheritance tax, 3) Turning over of all funds given to the bankers or used for war purposes, for unemployment insurance.

The workers of this country which is the richest in the entire world, must force the millionaires and billionaires to feed and cloth the unemployed millions.

The demand of the Young Communist League: **NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST YOUNG WORKERS, NEGRO OR WHITE, IN UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF OR INSURANCE!** is also part of the Communist election platform. No other Party or candidates in any way raise the demand for protection of the unemployed

and Negro youth. While a vote for Foster and Ford is a vote for unemployment insurance, the Communist Party especially mobilizes the masses to carry on the struggle from day to day for adequate relief, against evictions, and for unemployment insurance.

Wm. Z. Foster through years of devoted struggle for the interests of the American workers, has proven himself to be a fit standard-bearer of the Party of the poor—the Communist Party. He is the fit candidate of the American youth, who only thru militant struggle can hope to find any future happiness.

JAMES W. FORD

James W. Ford was born on December 22, 1893 in Pratt City, Alabama. His father worked for 35 years for the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., as a coal miner. His mother, in order to help feed the family, was employed as a domestic worker.

One event indelibly impressed itself on the memory of young James and aroused at an early age a growing hatred towards the white ruling class. When James was still a youngster, his grandfather who worked as a track walker, was attacked one night, beaten, and burned alive on a pile of cross ties. The false excuse for this lynching as all others, was "familiarity with a white woman".

Discriminated at Job

Ford was forced to go to work at an early age. At thirteen, when most white boys are still going to school, young James got his first job on a railroad track at Enslay, Alabama. From the very beginning he felt the added oppression which is the lot of the Negro toilers of this country. He was also discriminated

against because of his youth and given the dirtiest and hardest jobs for the least pay. Today, in order to do away with this discrimination, the Young Communist League and Communist Party fights for: **EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK FOR ALL YOUNG AND ADULT WORKERS, NEGRO OR WHITE!**

Young Ford worked as a blacksmith's helper in a steel plant, as a machinist's helper, and also as a laborer at a blast furnace of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

Had Many Illusions

Altho a rebel from an early age, young Ford had many illusions which had been consciously developed by the white ruling class. One of these illusions is that the Negro masses must educate themselves and then they will be recognized as equals of the white man. James set his mind on proving that he was not inferior to any white man and decided to study and become educated. He worked his way thru high school in three years. He then attended Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee, but a few months before graduation enlisted in 1917 in the U. S. Army.

This act of young Ford had as its basis the false promise of the American government, that if America won the war the American Negro would be free and equal. Young Ford wanted to prove in battle that the Negro masses were not cowards but fighters. He wanted to prove, even if he had to give his own life, that the Negro masses deserved equality and freedom.

Ford entered the signal corps service in charge of radio and telegraph communication for the 86th Brigade of the 92nd Division in France. Not many days of service passed before young Ford realized that the policy

of Jim-Crowism, of lynch law, also hung over the heads of the Negro soldiers. He witnessed the segregation of Negro troops, their mistreatment and discrimination. He saw Negro youths framed up on charge of rape, when they dared to protest against this discrimination. Ford helped organize protest meetings of the Negro soldiers and soon was recognized as a fighter and leader by the men.

Fighting Against Imperialist War

While in the army fighting innocent workers of other lands, Ford began to realize the real character of the war. He saw that this war which had been organized under the slogans of "The war to end war", "The war to save democracy", etc., was actually a war for the interests of Wall Street. Today, when the imperialists all over the world are intensifying their preparations for a new war, and when Japan has already started war against the Chinese masses, Ford and Foster raise as one of the main demands of their platform: **AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR; FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE AND THE SOVIET UNION!** As a means of doing away with the growing preparations for war, the Young Communist League further puts forth the demand: **AGAINST ALL FORMS OF BOSSES MILITARISM!**

When the war was over Ford received his discharge from the army. Altho an expert radio operator, he found it impossible to find work due to the fact that he was Negro. He who had fought for "his country", had received a college education, could not find work. Finally, he found a job in a mattress factory in Chicago, working as an unskilled laborer.

After working for a while at this job, he filed appli-

cation for a job as postal clerk. After a long wait he became a parcel post dispatcher and a member of Postal Workers Union No. 1. As a member of this union he carried on a militant fight against the speed-up system in the post office and against the bureaucracy of the union officials. He soon won the respect and loyalty of both white and Negro workers. He became a favorite with the men who looked to him for leadership, and elected him as one of their delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor. Here Ford carried on his fight especially against the policy of many unions to refuse admittance to Negro workers and against all the reactionary policies of the official leadership.

Ford An Athlete

As a youth, Ford was a splendid athlete, excelling especially in baseball. For years he played on the post office baseball team, side by side with white workers who recognized in Ford a class brother and fighter.

Ford was finally fired from the post office due to the fear of the government authorities of the growing unity of the white and Negro workers.

His activity in the post office and his special interest in the struggle for emancipation of his people, the Negro people, soon brought Ford into the ranks of the only Party which champions the cause of all the oppressed people—the Communist Party. This is the Party which openly proclaims on its banner the demand: **EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE NEGROES AND SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE BLACK BELT!** The Communist Party leads the struggle for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys and every struggle for the rights of the Negro people in the Black Belt, where they constitute a ma-

jority, to take the land which today belongs to white parasitic landowners, and govern themselves as they see fit.

The Communist Party fights especially against the terror which is directed by the white ruling class against the Negro people. It fights for full political rights for the Negro masses and for the enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution which were supposed to have given the Negroes these rights.

The Communist Party in its platform stands against all capitalist terror which is directed also against the white workers in the form of arrests, clubbing of workers, use of armed forces against strikers and veterans, deportation of foreign born workers, abolition of the rights of free speech and of the right to organize, etc. The Communist Party stands: **AGAINST CAPITALIST TERROR; AGAINST ALL FORMS OF SUPPRESSION OF THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS!**

Old Enough to Work—Old Enough to Vote

The Young Communist League further demands for the youth: **THE RIGHT OF ALL OVER 18 YEARS OF AGE TO VOTE, INCLUDING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS!** If youth are old enough to work, they are old enough to vote. The government refuses to give the youth the right to vote because it realizes that they are not tied by old tradition and fears their political awakening.

Studied National Question in Soviet Union

In 1927 Ford was elected a delegate of the Trade Union Educational League to the 4th World Congress of the Red International of Labor Unions in Moscow. At this congress he was elected a member of the Execu-

tive Committee. In 1928 he attended the 6th World Congress of the Communist International. During his stay in the Soviet Union, he studied the problems of national minorities in the vast territories of the Soviet Republic. Here he saw the concrete application of the Communist policy of self-determination and full equality for all national minorities. He especially noted the fact that the Jewish people who under the Czar had been oppressed and lynched, today have achieved full equality under Soviet rule. No longer were there any progroms or discrimination of any minorities in the Soviet Union regardless of color.

In 1929, Ford went as a delegate to the World Congress of the League against Imperialism which was held in Hamburg, Germany. In this same year, he was arrested in New York City for leading a demonstration of protest against the shooting of natives in Haiti by U. S. Marines.

Ford at present is a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. A. He is also in charge of the Negro department of the Trade Union Unity League.

James W. Ford, candidate of the Communist Party for Vice-President, has proven by years of struggle for his own people, the Negro nation, and for his own class, the working class, that he is fit to stand side by side with Wm. Z. Foster as standard bearer of the workers and farmers, Negro and white.

Contrast the lives and deeds of these two candidates with those of the other political parties.

Mr. Hoover, the Hunger President

Mr. Hoover is the man who in 1929 promised the

workers that there would be no wage-cuts. Has Hoover kept his word?

Mr. Hoover has consistently refused to give any relief to the suffering unemployed millions. He has fought every proposal made for instituting unemployment insurance, or for federal relief to the farmers. The Communist Party on the other hand proposed a bill for social insurance and demands: **EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR THE POOR FARMERS WITHOUT RESTRICTIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND BANKS; EXEMPTION OF POOR FARMERS FROM TAXES, AND FROM FORCED COLLECTION OF RENTS OR DEBTS!**

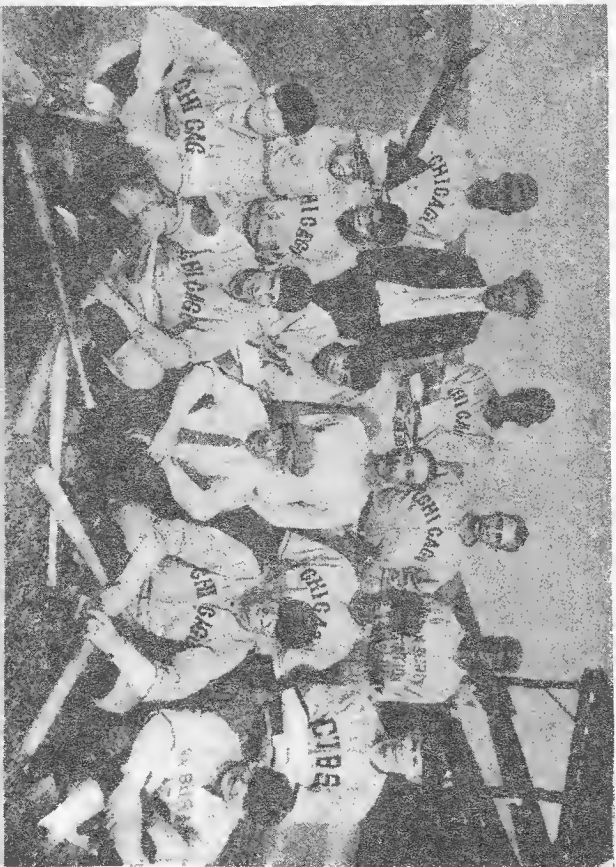
This same Hoover, who is so much opposed to "charity", formed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and has thru this corporation given billions of dollars to the "needy" bankers of this country. Nothing for the unemployed and poor farmers, billions for the bankers! This is the program of Hoover and the Republican Party.

Mr. Hoover once more promises "the end of the crisis is in sight." This he says when there are 15,000,000 unemployed and when every sign points to a deepening crisis and worsening conditions.

Mr. Roosevelt—Demagogue

Let us compare the clever demagogue Roosevelt and his side-kick Garner with the two workers' candidates. Roosevelt hopes to capture the votes of the downtrodden millions by his appeal for the "forgotten man". But Roosevelt, the same as Hoover, is only the puppet of Wall Street. Let us compare the beautiful phrases of Mr. Roosevelt with his actual deeds.

When Ford plays there is no Olympic Jim-crowing



Mr. Roosevelt has been the governor of the state of New York for the past four years. What has he done in this period to give relief to the workers and farmers of the great state of New York? Exactly nothing! Mr. Roosevelt in a recent speech rants about the power of Wall Street. But, is not Wall Street in New York, yet what has Mr. Roosevelt done to tax the Wall Street billionaires so as to feed the hungry? Nothing!

Mr. Roosevelt the same as Mr. Hoover is opposed to paying the veterans their back wages—the bonus. Mr. Roosevelt's police clubbed unemployed workers when they came to Albany to demand relief. Roosevelt the same as Hoover is ready to shoot down hungry workers. The New York Evening Graphic of September 21, 1931, states:

“Governor Roosevelt has instructed the National Guardsmen to hold themselves in readiness during the winter months to quell impending food and other riots.”

But this was before Mr. Roosevelt was candidate for President. Now it is to his interest to hide his wolf's fangs with the sheep's clothing of a liberal.

During the last war, while Foster was organizing workers for struggle for higher wages, and while Ford was serving in the trenches, Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He was part of the war machine which murdered tens of thousands of American youth for the interest of Wall Street. Today, Roosevelt, like Hoover, stands for a large navy and against turning these millions of dollars into food and clothing for the unemployed.

Mr. Garner, candidate for Vice-President, is a Southern landowner who is part of the white ruling class that

oppresses the Negroes of the South. He and his party stand for the lynching, Jim-Crowing and segregation of the Negro people.

Mr. Thomas, Capitalist Boot-licker

And now, let us take a close-up of Mr. Thomas and the Socialist Party. Many a youth who is disgusted with the two major parties, believes that Mr. Thomas is different. Yes, he is different as far as looks, words and promises go. But in deeds, they are all the same.

Mr. Thomas can even beat Roosevelt in the art of slinging phrases. But he and the Socialist Party also represent capitalism. They cringe and apologize before their master—Wall Street. They ask for petty reforms and aid for the small business man. But Mr. Thomas and the Socialist Party conduct no struggle for the daily needs of the workers and farmers—and as the old saying goes, the proof of the pudding is in the eating.

In Milwaukee we have a "Socialist City". Mayor Hoan is one of the leading figures of the Socialist Party. However, in Milwaukee the unemployed get as little relief as anywhere else. In Milwaukee, "Socialist cops" club unemployed workers who demand food. Workers are thrown in jail for fighting for the right to live. In this city of the Socialist Party, wages are even lower than in Chicago or New York, and wage-cuts are the order of the day. No wonder the capitalists fear not their good friend Mr. Thomas!

The Socialists claim to stand for equality for Negroes. Station WEVD, the Socialist Party broadcasting station in New York, instructed Negro entertainers and

speakers to stop riding up with the white passengers, and instead to use the freight elevator.

Mr. Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, is a wealthy corporation lawyer who undertook to represent American oil interests in a suit against the Soviet government. He claimed that the Russian workers had no right to bounce the poor American capitalists out of Russia and take the oil fields and factories for themselves. This is the "Socialist" Mr. Hillquit, bosom-pal of Mr. Thomas.

FOSTER AND FORD FOR THE YOUTH

The only candidates for the working class youth are Foster and Ford. They alone represent and will fight for the interests of the youth. They alone stand for FOOD and FREEDOM.

The Young Communist League calls upon the young workers, farmers and students to rally behind the Communist ticket in the election. A vote for Foster and Ford is not a "lost vote" It is the only vote which will bring results. A mass vote for the Communist ticket will so frighten the ruling class of this country, that they will be forced to give relief to the masses. Even today, wherever relief is given, it is only due to the fear of the "growth of Communism". A vote for Foster and Ford is a vote for BREAD NOW!

The Young Communist League realizes that thru elections alone the youth cannot do away with the misery and hunger which is the by-product of the rotten capitalist system. Under the present system there is no hope, no future for the youth. Unemployment, wage-cuts, starvation, these are what face the youth. Only by following the path of the Russian youth, only by

overthrowing capitalism and instituting a Soviet America can this future of hopelessness be replaced by one of freedom, plenty and happiness.

The Young Communist League calls upon the youth to unite behind the demands in the present election struggle. This struggle does not end with election day. It must continue day in and day out against every attack of the bosses on the living conditions of the workers. Support the struggles of the unemployed councils for relief! Join the ranks of the revolutionary unions to fight against wage-cuts and speed-up! Join the ranks of the Young Communist League, the only organization fighting for all the interests of the working youth and under the leadership of the Communist Party for a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

Vote — Support — Foster and Ford!

PLATFORM OF IMMEDIATE DEMANDS

1. *Unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers.*
2. *Against Hoover's wage-cutting policy.*
3. *Emergency relief for the impoverished farmers without restrictions by the government and banks; exemption of impoverished farmers from taxes, and no forced collection of rents or debts.*
4. *Equal rights for the Negroes and self-determination for the Black Belt.*

5. Against capitalist terror; against all forms of suppression of the political rights of the workers.
6. Against imperialist war; for the defense of the Chinese people and of the Soviet Union.

Besides the above main demands the Young Communist League fights for the following additional youth demands.

1. For the right of all over 18 years of age to vote, including soldiers and sailors.
2. No discrimination against young workers, Negro or white, in unemployment relief or insurance.
3. Abolition of child labor under 14; government support for all children now working and for all children of unemployed workers.
4. Equal pay for equal work for all young and adult workers.
5. Against all forms of bosses militarism.

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WHO ARE THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS?

The terrible oppression of working class youth by the bosses stands exposed in this excellent pamphlet. Clearly it explains how education, religion and patriotism contributes to the grinding of profits out of the sweat and blood of the toiling youth. Out of the mire of hunger and exploitation of the young workers, against the bosses and their tools the Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and labor fakers, this pamphlet shows the way for the youth.—into the ranks of the Young Communist League and for a Soviet America.

Sells for 2c. Bundle orders special discount.

THE FIGHT FOR BREAD

This booklet is the speech of Earl Browder at the National Nominating Convention of the Communist Party at Chicago. It explains the basis of the attack against the working class by Wall Street and the boss political parties. It also raises a call for support of the Communist Candidates on the basis of struggle for better conditions.

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YOUTH IN THE INDUSTRY

How the young workers are drawn into factories and sweat shops where they are used as a huge source for cheap labor is brought out clearly in this pamphlet. The clear-cut fighting lines of the Young Communist League is also brought forward.

Sells for 10 cents. Special discount on bundle orders.

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